

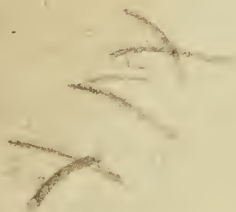
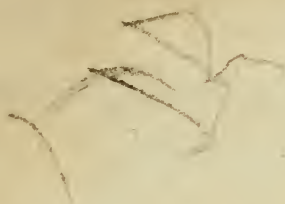



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A

LETTER

TO

T---- P----, Esq;

FROM THE

AUTHOR of *SIRIS*.

CONTAINING

Some farther Remarks on the VIRTUES of

TAR-WATER,

A N D

The METHODS for Preparing and Using it.

Non sibi, sed toti.

Nothing is more difficult and disagreeable, than to argue men out of their prejudices ; I shall not, therefore, enter into controversies on this Subject, but if men dispute and object, shall leave the decision to time and tryal.

SIRIS, Sect. 68.

Second EDITION, with AMENDMENTS.

D U B L I N ;

Printed for R. GUNNE, M DCC XLIV.

LETTER

TO THE EDITOR

OF THE

AMERICAN OF 1842

OF 1842

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OF 1842

A
L E T T E R
T O

T. P. Esq;

F R O M

The AUTHOR of *SIRIS*.

I. **A**MONG the great Numbers, who drink Tar Water in *Dublin*, your Letter informs me, there are some, that make or use it in an undue Manner. To obviate those Inconveniencies, and render this Water as generally useful as possible, you desire I would draw up some Rules and Remarks in a small compass, which accordingly I here send you.

2. Pour a Gallon of cold Water on a Quart of liquid Tar, stir, mix, and work them thoroughly together, with a wooden ladle, or flat stick, for the space of five or six Minutes. Then let the Vessel stand close covered three Days and Nights, that the Tar may have full time to subside. After which, having first carefully skimmed it, without moving the Vessel, pour off the clear Water, and keep it in Bottles, well corked, for Use. This Method will produce a liquor stronger than that first published in *SIRIS*, but not offensive if carefully skimmed. It is a good general Rule, but as Stomachs and Constitutions are various, it may admit of some Latitude. Less Water or more stirring makes it stronger, as more Water or less stirring makes it weaker.

3 THE same Tar will not do so well a second Time, but may serve for other common Uses: The putting off Tar that hath been used, for fresh Tar, would be a bad Fraud. To prevent which it is to be noted, that Tar already used is of a lighter brown than other Tar. The only Tar that I have used is that from our Northern Colonies in *America*, and that from *Norway*, the latter being thinner, mixeth easier with Water, and seems to have more Spirit. If the former be made use of (as I have known it with good Success) the Tar Water will require longer stirring to make it.

4. TAR Water when right, is not paler than *French* nor deeper coloured than *Spanish* White Wine, and full as clear; if there be not a Spirit very sensibly perceived in drinking, you may conclude the Tar water is not good; if you would have it good, see it made yourself. Those who begin with it, little and weak, may by Habit come to drink more and stronger. According to the Season, or the Humour of the Patient, it may be drank either cold or warm; In Colics, I take it to be best warm. If it disgasts a Patient warm, let him try it cold, and *vice versa*. If at first it create to some squeamish Persons

Persons a little Sickness at Stomach, or nauseating, it may be reduced both in Quality and Quantity. In general, small Inconveniencies are either removed, or born with small Trouble; it lays under no Restraint as to Air, Exercise, Cloaths, or Diet, and may be taken at all Times in the Year.

5. As to the Quantity in common chronical Indispositions, one Pint of Tar Water a Day may suffice, taken on an empty Stomach, at two or four Times, to wit, Night and Morning, and about two Hours after Dinner and Breakfast; more may be taken by strong Stomachs. Alteratives in general, taken in small Doses, and often, mix best with the Blood, how oft or how strong each Stomach can bear, Experience will shew. But those who labour under great and inveterate Maladies, must drink a greater Quantity, at least one Quart every twenty four Hours, taken at four, six, or eight Glasses, as best suits the Circumstances and Case of the Drinker. All of this Class must have much Patience and Perseverance in the Use of this, as well as of all other Medecines, which, if sure and safe, must yet, from the Nature of Things, be slow in the Cure of inveterate Chronical Disorders. In acute Cases, Fevers of all Kinds, it must be drank in Bed warm, and in great Quantity, the Fever still enabling the Patient to drink, perhaps a Pint every Hour, which I have known to work surprising Cures. But it works so quick, and gives such Spirits, that the Patients often think themselves cured before the Fever hath quite left them. Such therefore should not be impatient to rise, or apply themselves too soon to Business, or their usual Diet.

6. To some, perhaps, it may seem, that a slow alterative in chronical Cases cannot be depended on in Fevers and acute Distempers, which demand immediate relief. But I affirm that this same Medicine, which is a slow alterative in chronical Cases, I have found to be also a most immediate remedy, when copiously taken, in acute and inflammatory Cases. It
might

might indeed be thought rash to have tryed it in the most threatening Fevers and Pleurifies without bleeding, which in the common Practice would have been held necessary. But for this I can say, that I had Patients who would not be bled, and this obliged me to make Tryals of Tar Water without bleeding, which Tryals I never knew unsuccessful. The same Tar Water I found a slow alterative, and a sudden febrifuge. If the Reader is surpris'd, I own my self to be so too. But Truth is Truth, and from whatever Hand it comes should be candidly received. If Physicians think they have a right to treat of religious Matters, I think I have an equal Right to treat of Medicine.

7. AUTHORITY I have no Pretence to. But Reason is the common Birth-right of all. My Reasons I have given in SIRIS. My Motives every one will interpret from his own Breast. But he must own himself a very bad Man, who in my Case (that is, after long Experience, and under full Conviction of the Virtues and Innocence of Tar water) would not have done as much. All Men are, I will not say allowed, but, obliged to promote the common Benefit. And for this end, what I could not in Conscience conceal, that I do and shall publickly declare, maugre all the Spleen and Raillery of a World, which cannot treat me worse, than it hath done my Betters.

8. As the Morning's Draught is most difficult to nice Stomachs, such may lessen, or even omit it at the Beginning, or rather postpone it till after Breakfast, and take a larger Dose at Night; the Distance from Mealtime need not be more than one Hour, for common Stomachs, when the Liquor is well clarified and skimmed. The Oyl that floated on the Top and was skimmed off, should be carefully laid by, and kept for outward Sores. In the Variety of Cases and Constitutions, it is not amiss that there should

should be different Manners of preparing and taking Tar-water. Tryal will direct to the best: Whether there be any Difference between old Tar or new Tar, or which of all the various Tars, produced from different Trees, or in different Parts of the World, is most medicinal, future Trials must determine.

9. I have made a second Sort of Tar Water, to be used externally, as a Wash or Lotion for the Itch, Scabs, Ulcers, Evil, Leprosy, and all such foul Cases, which I have tried with very good Success, and recommend it to the Trial of others. For inveterate Cases of that Kind, Tar Water should be drank, a Quart every twenty four Hours, at four, six or eight Glasses: and after this hath been done at least for a Fortnight, the Lotion is to be applied outwardly, and warm, by bathing, fomenting and steeping, and this several times in the twenty four Hours, to heal and dry up the Sores, the Drinking being still continued. This Water, for external Use, is made in the following manner: Pour two Quarts of hot boiling Water on a Quart of Tar, stir and work it strongly with a flat Stick or Ladle, a full quarter of an Hour; let it stand six Hours, then pour it off, and keep it close covered for Use. It may be made weaker or stronger as there is Occasion.

10. FROM what I have observed of the Lotion, I am inclined to think, it may be worth while in obstinate cutaneous Ailments, Leprosy and Weakness of Limbs, to try a Bath of Tar Water; allowing a Gallon of Tar to every ten Gallons of boiling hot Water; stirring the ingredients a full half Hour; suffering the Vessel to stand eight or ten Hours, before the Water is poured off; and using the Bath a little more than Milk warm. This Experiment may be made in different Proportions of Tar and Water. In Dublin many Cases occur for Tryal, which are not to be met with here in the Country.

11. MY Experiments have been made in various Cases, and on many Persons ; and I make no doubt its Virtues will soon be more fully discovered, as Tar-water is now growing into general Use, though not without that Opposition which usually attends upon Novelty. The great Objection I find made to this Medicine is, that it promises too much. What, say the Objectors, do you pretend to a Panacea, a thing strange, chimerical, and contrary to the Opinion and Experience of all Mankind ? Now to speak out, and give this Objection or Question a plain and direct Answer, I freely own that I suspect Tar-water is a Panacea. I may be mistaken, but it is worth trial : for the Chance of so great and general a Benefit, I am willing to stand the Ridicule of proposing it. And as the old Philosopher cried aloud, from the House-tops, to his Fellow Citizens, *educate your Children* ; so, I confess, if I had a Situation high enough, and a Voice loud enough, I would cry out, to all the Valetudinarians upon Earth, *drink Tar Water*.

12. HAVING thus frankly owned the Charge, I must explain to you, that by a Panacea is not meant a Medicine which cures all Individuals, (this consists not with Mortality) but a Medicine that cures or relieves all the different Species of Distempers. And if God hath given us so great a Blessing, and made a Medicine so cheap and plenty as Tar, to be with all so universal in its Effects, to ease the Miseries of human Life, shall Men be ridiculed or bantered out of its Use, especially when they run no Risque in the Trial. For I can truly affirm, that I never knew any harm attend it more than sometimes a little Nausea, which if the Liquor be well cleared, skimmed and bottled, need not, I think, be apprehended.

13. IT must be owned I have not had Opportunities of trying it myself in all Cases, neither will I undertake to demonstrate *a priori*, that Tar Water is a Panacea. But yet methinks I am not quite destitute of probable

probable Reasons, which, joined to what Facts I have observed, induced me to entertain such a Suspicion.

14. I knew Tar was used to preserve Cattle from Contagion ; and this may be supposed to have given Rise to that Practice of drinking Tar Water for a Preservative against the Small-Pox. But as the Tar Water used for that Purpose was made by mixing equal Quantities of Tar and Water, it proved a most offensive Potion ; besides, as a fresh Glass of Water was put in for each Glass that was taken out, and this for many Days on the same Tar, it follows that the Water was not equally impregnated with the fine volatile Spirit, though all alike strongly saturated with gross Particles.

15. HAVING found this nauseous Draught very useful against the Small Pox, to as many as could be prevailed on to take it ; I began to consider the Nature of Tar. I reflected that Tar is a Balsam flowing from the Trunks of aged Ever-greens ; that it resists Putrefaction ; that it hath the Virtues of Turpentine, which in Medicine are known to be very great and manifold ; but I observed with all, that Turpentine or Balsams are very offensive in the taking : I therefore considered distinctly the several constituent Parts of Balsams ; which were those, wherein the medicinal Virtues resided, and which were to be regarded, rather as a Viscous Matrix to receive, arrest, and retain the more volatile and active Particles ; and if these last could be so separated and disengaged from the grosser Parts, as to impregnate a clear and potable Liquor, I concluded that such Liquor must prove a Medicine of great Force, and general Use. I considered, that Nature was the best Chymist and Preparer of Medicines, and that the Fragrance and Flavour of Tar argued very active Qualities and Virtues.

O 2

16. I had, of a long Time, entertained an Opinion, agreeable to the Sentiments of many ancient Philosophers, *That Fire may be regarded as the Animal Spirit of this visible World.* And it seemed to me that the attracting and secreting of this Fire in the various Pores, Tubes, and Ducts of Vegetables, did impart their specifick Virtues to each kind ; that this same Light, or Fire, was the immediate instrumental or physical Cause of Sense and Motion, and consequently of Life and Health to animals ; that on Account of this Solar Light or Fire, *Phœbus* was in the ancient Mythology reputed the God of Medicine. Which Light as it is leisurely introduced, and fixed in the viscid Juice of old Firs and Pines, so the setting it free in Part, that is, the changing its viscid for a volatile Vehicle, which may mix with Water, and convey it throughout the Habit copiously and inoffensively, would be of infinite Use in Physic, extending to all Cases whatsoever, inasmuch as all Distempers are in Effect a Struggle, between the *Vis Vita* and the peculiar Miasma or fomes morbi ; and nothing strengthens Nature, or lends such Aid and Vigour to Life, as a Cordial which doth not heat.

17. THE Solar Light in great Quantity during the Space of many successive Years, being attracted and detained in the Juice of antient Ever-greens, doth form and lodge itself in an Oil so fine and volatile, as shall mix well with Water, and lightly pass the *Prime Viæ*, and penetrate every Part and Capillary of the organical System, when once exempt and freed from the grosser nauseous Resin. It will not, therefore, seem unreasonable, to whoever is acquainted with the medicinal Virtues of Turpentine in so many different Distempers, for which it hath been celebrated both by antient and modern Physicians, and withal reflects on the Nausea or Clog that prevents their full Operation and Effect on the human Body ; it will not, I say, seem unreasonable to such a one to suppose, that

that if this same Clog were removed, numberless Cures might be wrought in a great Variety of Cases.

18. THE *Desideratum* was, how to separate the active Particles from the heavy viscid Substance which served to attract and retain them, and so to order Matters, that the Vehicle of the Spirit should not on the one hand be volatile enough to escape, nor on the other, gross enough to offend. For the performing of this, I have found a most easy, simple, and effectual Method, which furnisheth a potable inoffensive Liquor, clear and fine as the best White Wine, Cordial and Stomachic, to be kept bottled, as being endued with a very sensible Spirit, though not fermented.

19. I tried many Experiments as to the Quantity of Water, and the Time of stirring and standing, in order to impregnate and clarify it, and, after all, fixed on the forementioned Receipt, as the most generally useful for making this salutiferous Liquor well impregnated, and not offensive to common Stomachs, and even drank with Pleasure by many: in which the most medicinal and active Particles, that is, the native Salts and volatile Oil of the Balsam, being disentangled and separated from its gross Oil and viscous Resin do, combined together, form a fine, balsamic and vegetable Soap, which not only can pass the Stomach and *Primæ Viæ*, but also insinuate itself into the minutest Capillaries, and freely pervade the whole Animal System; and that, in such full Proportion and Measure, as suiteth every Case and Constitution.

20. THE foregoing general Considerations put me upon making Experiments in many various and unlike Cases, which otherwise I should never have thought of doing, and the Success answer'd my Hopes. Philosophical Principles led me to make safe Trials, and on those Trials is founded my Opinion of the salutary Virtues of Tar Water; which

which Virtues are recommended from, and depend on Experiments and Matters of Fact, and neither stand nor fall with any Theories or speculative Principles whatever. Howbeit, those Theories, as I said, enlarged my Views of this Medicine, led me to a greater Variety of Trials, and thereby engendered and nourished my Suspicion, that it is a Panacea. I have been the more prolix in these Particulars, hoping that, to as many as shall candidly weigh and consider them, the high Opinion I conceive of this Medicine will not seem altogether an Effect of vain Prepossession or blind empiric Rashness, but rather the Result of free Thought and Inquiry, and grounded on my best Reason, Judgment, and Experience. Much Complaint is indeed made of the Iniquity of the Times. However, it is hoped they will not condemn one Man's Tar water for another's Pill or Drop, any more than they would hang one Man for another's having stole a Horse.

21. THOSE who have only the Good of Mankind at Heart, will give this Medicine fair play; if there be any who act from other Motives the Publick will look sharp and beware. To do Justice to Tar Water, as well as to those who drink it, regard must be had to the particular Strength and Case of the Patients. Grievous or inveterate Maladies must not be treated as common Cases. I cured a horrible Case, a Gangreen in the Blood, which had broke out in several Sores, and threatened speedy Death, by obliging the Person to drink nothing but this Liquor for several Weeks, as much and as often as his Stomach would bear. Common Sense will direct a proportionable Conduct in other Cases. But this must be left to the Conscience and Discretion of the Givers and Takers.

22. AFTER all that can be said, it is most certain, that a Panacea sounds odd, and conveys somewhat shocking to the Ear and Sense of most Men, who are wont to rank the universal Medecine with the Philosophers Stone, and the Squaring of the Circle; whereof the chief, if not sole Reason, I take to be, that it is thought incredible, the same Thing should produce contrary Effects, as it must do if it cures opposite Distempers. And yet this is no more than every Day's Experience verifies. Milk, for Instance, makes some coltive, and others laxative: This regards the Possibility of a Panacea in general; as for Tar Water in particular, I do not say it is a Panacea, I only suspect it to be so. Time and Trial will shew.

23. BUT I am most sincerely persuaded from what I have already seen and tryed, that Tar Water may be drank with great Safety and Success, for the Cure or Relief of most, if not all Diseases; of Ulcers, Itch, Scald-heads, Leprosy, the foul Disease, and all foul Cases, Scurvies of all Kinds, Disorders of the Lungs, Stomach, and Bowels, in Rheumatic, gouty and nephritic Ailments, Megrims, inveterate head aches, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, Erysipelas, Small-pox and all Kinds of Fevers, Colics, Hysteric and all nervous Cases, Dropsies, Decays, and other Maladies, nor is it of Use only in the Cure of Sicknes, it is also useful to preserve Health, and guard against Infection, and in some Measure even against old Age, as it gives lasting Spirits, and invigorates the Blood. I am even induced by the Nature and Analogy of things, and its wonderful Success in Fevers of all Kinds, to think that Tar Water may be very useful against the Plague, both as a Preservative and a Cure.

24. BUT I doubt no Medicine can withstand that execrable Plague of distilled Spirits, which do all, without Exception, (the Fire of the hot Still imparting

ing a caustic and coagulating Quality to all distilled Spirits, whatever the Subject or Ingredients may be) operate as a slow Poison, preying on the Vitals, and wasting the Health and Strength of Body and Soul ; which Pest of human Kind is, I am told, gaining Ground in this Country, already too thin of Inhabitants.

I am, &c,

F I N I S



A
VOCABULARY,
OR

EXPLANATION of certain Words
in *Siris*, not commonly un-
derstood.

Added by the EDITOR.

A B

A *Absorbent.* Drawing in or sucking.
Absterfve. Cleansing.

Acids. All Liquors and Substances that are sharp
and sour.

Acrimony. A sharp Quality in Bodies, destructive
to others.

Alcohol. The finest and most exquisitely rarefy'd
Spirits of Wine.

Alkaline. A Quality opposite to Acid.

P

Alteratives,

C O

Alteratives. Medicines which have no immediate sensible Operation, but gain upon the Constitution by changing the Humours from a State of Distemperature to a State of Health.

Anasarca. A kind of Dropsy, shewn by soft Swellings in the Flesh, which dent in, when pressed.

Analogy. Proportion or Relation between Things.

Analysis. The resolving any Substance or Thing into its first Principles.

Anodyne. A Remedy that alleviates or quite takes away pain.

Animalcules. Very small Animals, scarcely discoverable by the naked Eye.

Anti Scorbutic. A Remedy against the Scurvy.

Anti-Hysterics. Remedies against the Hysterics.

Antimony. A certain Mineral.

Aromatic. Spicy.

Arcane. Secret.

Assimilate. To make one Thing like another.

Asthma. A Difficulty in breathing.

Atmosphere. The Fluid that surrounds this Earth, containing Vapours and Exhalations.

Ambient. Encompassing.

Antiphlogistic. That relieves Inflammations.

Attenuate. To thin.

C.

C*Achexy.* An ill Habit of Body.

C*Chalybeate.* Impregnated with Steel.

Cardiac. Cordial.

Calcine. To burn to a Cinder.

Cautstick. Of a burning Quality.

Capillaries. Small Arteries or Veins in the Body, as fine as Hairs.

Chaos. A confused Mixture of Things.

Chasm. A Gap.

Condensation. A thickning or making any natural Body, to take up less Space than it had before.

Concocted. Digested:

Concretions.

D I

Concretions. Gathering and sticking together of several Particles in one Mass.

Congenial. Of the same Kind, or natural to any Thing.

Comminution. A breaking or reducing to a smaller Size.

Corrosive. Of a gnawing or fretting Quality.

Corpuscles. The smallest physical Parts of the Body

Cooperating. Working together.

Culinary. Belonging to a Kitchen.

Chronical. Diseases which are of long standing.

Cuticle. The outmost thin Skin which covers the Body.

Cohæsion. Cleaving together.

Calx. The Powder of any Body burnt in a Crucible.

Centrifugal. That central force, by which Particles fly from each other.

Cutaneous Eruptions. Breakings out on the Skin.

Coagulate. To thicken.

Cortical. The Vessels of the Bark.

Coexisting. A Being, existing at the same Time with another.

D.

D *Etergent.* Scouring or cleansing.

Decoction. Boiling a medicinal Liquor, made of Roots or Herbs, &c.

Delibations. Parts severed or taken off from any Thing.

Dendrographia. A Treatise on Trees.

Density. Thickness.

Deobstruent. Medicines which open Obstructions.

Diastole. The widening the Heart, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

Diaphragm. A Muscle which separates the Breast from the Belly.

E X

Dioporesis. A sending forth of ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

Diaphoretic. A Medicine which causes Sweat, or Perspiration.

Dysenteries. Bloody Fluxes.

Dreary. Sorrowful.

Diuretic. Which provokes or causes Urine.

E.

E *Effluvia.* Vapours which pass thro' the Pores.

Effervescence. A heating, or vehement Motion of small Particles upon the Mixture of certain Fluids, or natural Bodies.

Elastic. Springy.

Elaborate. Perfect.

Electricity. The Quality that Amber, Sealing-Wax, &c. have, of attracting Bodies to them when rubbed.

Emanation. That which flows from another.

Emancipate. To set at Liberty.

Emetics. Medicines which cause vomiting.

Emollient. Softning.

Epidemical. A general contagious Distemper.

Erysipelas. A Disease called St. Anthony's Fire.

Erosions. An eating, or wearing away with sharp Humours.

Eruptions. Breakings out of Pimples, or Spots on the Skin.

Evaporate. To dissolve into Vapour.

Evacuation. Emptyings.

Ventilation. Blowing with Air.

Excrementitious. Of the Nature of Excrements.

Excretions. Gross or useless Parts, separated and cast out from the Blood.

Exhalations. Particles breathed forth, or raised by the Sun from Bodies.

Expectorated. Phlegm discharged out of the Breast by Spitting.

Exsudations.

H Y

Exsudations. Sweating out.

Expansion. Enlargement into a greater Space.

Evolution. Unfolding.

Extrovasated. Out of the proper Place.

F.

F*Ebrifuge.* A Medicine which cures the Fever.

Fermentation. An incessant Motion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body.

Fibres. Small Threads of which the larger Parts of Plants and Animals are made up.

Filtration. Straining of any Liquid, which admits only the finer Parts to pass.

Focus. Is the Point of Convergence, or Course, where the Rays meet and cross the Axis, after their Refraction by Burning-Glasses.

Friable. Easily crumbled, or rubbed into small Parts.

Fugacious. Flying off, or vanishing.

G.

G*Angræne.* A beginning Mortification.

Genial. Pleasing, Natural.

Germinated. Spouted out, put forth.

Glands. Flethy Kernals, in the Human Body, whose Use is to separate the Fluids.

Grumous. Thick, or clotted.

H.

H*Hexagonal.* Of six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

Hætic. A slow continual Fever.

Hepatic. Belonging to the Liver.

Heterogenous. Of different Kinds.

Homogeneous. Of the same Kind.

L U

Hypocondriacal. Troubled with the Spleen.
Hypothesis. Supposition.
Hysterics. A Disorder arising from weak Nerves,
 or a Defect in the Animal Spirits.

I.

I *Choreus.* Sharp and watery.
Identity. The Sameness of a Thing.
Idiosyncrasy. Peculiarity of Temperament or Con-
 stitution.
Ignited. Fired.
Illapses. Gentle fallings into:
Imbibe. To suck or drink in.
Infusion. A Liquor wherein a Plant or Drug hath
 been steeped.
Inflammatory. Of a fiery angry Nature.
Inspissated. Thickned.
Inosculation. Joining the Mouths of the capillary
 Vessels.
Insulars. Living in Islands.
Incinerating. The reducing of Bodies into Ashes,
 by Fire.
Intercostal. Lying between the Ribs.
Instantaneous. Happening in an Instant.
Ingenerable. That cannot be engendered.
Inebriate. To make drunk.

L.

L *Arterials.* Slender Vessels for the conveying of the
 Chyle.
Lentour. A quality contrary to too great a So-
 lution.
Ligaments. Bands.
Lixivial. An Alkali extracted from calcined
 Herbs, by Means of boiled Lye.
Luciform. Shining, or the Form of Light.
Lucubrations. Performances of studious Persons.
Materia

O S

M.

Materia Medica. Whatever is used in the Art of Medicine, for the preventing and cure of Diseases.

Macrocosm. The whole World.

Maguetism. The Quality of the Load-Stone.

Maturated. Ripened.

Matrix. A Womb.

Menstruum. A dissolving Liquor.

Medicated. Cured or prepared.

Mechanism. Mechanic Powers and Engines, or artificial Instruments.

Membranes. Nervous Coverings.

Metaphysicks. Discourses on God and separate Beings.

Microcosm. The little World, or Man.

Miscible. That may be mingled or mixed.

Momentum. Weight and Motion.

Morbid. Distemper'd.

Mundane. Worldly.

Muriatic, Of a briny Quality.

N.

N *Ascent.* Arising, beginning,
Nausea. A Loathing.

Nephritic. Belonging to the Reins.

Neutral Salts. Such as are neither Acid nor Alkali.

Nisus. A Tendency of one Body towards another.

O.

O *Obstructions.* Stoppages.

Obtuse. Blunt.

Organized. Furnished with proper Organs.

Oscillations. Vibrations, like a Pendulum of a Clock.

Paralytic,

R E

P.

P *Aralitic.* Troubled with the Palsie.
Paregoric. Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

Peripneumany. An Inflammation of the Lungs.

Peripateticks. The Disciples of Aristotle.

Percolation. A straining through.

Peccant. Humours of the Body that contain some Malignity.

Permeated. Penetrated.

Pervade. To go through.

Pissilaum. Oyle made of Pitch.

Pharmacy. The Apothecary's Art.

Phænomenon, or Phænomena. Appearance, or Appearances of a natural Body, which offer themselves to the Consideration of a natural Philosopher.

Platonists. Followers of Plato.

Plastic. That Faculty which can fashion or form any Thing.

Primæ Viæ. First Passages.

Porosity. The having of Holes.

Propelled. Driven forward.

Preexisting. Having a being before hand.

Proximate. Near.

Primæval. Of the first or most ancient Time.

Precipitate. To sink down.

Purgent. Pricking, sharp.

Purulent. Of a mattery, or corrupt Nature.

Pus. Matter or Corruption.

Paroxysm. The Fit, height, or Violence of any Disease.

R.

R *Arefaction.* Making the Parts of any Body take more room than they did before.

Restorative. A Medicine for restoring Strength.

Refrigeratory. Cooling.

Reminiscence.

T R

Reminiscence. Recollection or calling to mind.

Reſtor. The higheſt and moſt exalted Spirit, that can be ſeperated from mixed bodies.

S.

S*Aline.* Salt or briniſh.

Secretory. Seperating one Fluid from another.

Scorbutic. Of or belonging to the Scurvey.

Sensation. The perceiving things by the Senses.

Seminary A Seed Plot, or Nursery.

Segregating. Seperating or putting apart.

Scrophulous. Scorbutick Swellings and Sores, as the King's Evil.

Saponaceous. Of a ſoapy Quality.

Solable. That can be diſolved.

Spasms. Cramp or Contractions of the Sinews, or Nerves.

Specific. Peculiar to a Sort or Species of Things.

Stimulates. A pricking that irritates.

Sudorific. Provoking or cauſing Sweat.

Subtilized. Made ſubtle or thin.

Sublunary. Under the Orb of the Moon.

Sublimation. Raiſing the Parts of heavy Bodies by Fire.

Subſide. Sink or ſettle.

Syſtole. Contraction.

T.

T*Angible.* Senſible to the touch.

Tartarous. Of or belonging to Tartar.

Terraqueous. Compounded of Earth and Water.

Tegument. A Covering.

Tepid. Lukewarm.

Tubes. Pipes or hollow Veſſels.

Tunics. Coats or Coverings.

Tudium vitæ. Wearifomeness of Life,

Tumours. Swellings.

Trachea. Wind Pipe.

Vacu.

V E

V.

V *Acuo.* An empty Vessel from which the Air has been exhausted.

Vapid. Flat or Spiritless.

Vaticination. Foretelling.

Vellicating. Irritating, a convulsive twisting of the Fibres.

Viscera. The Entrails, or Bowels.

Vibrations. Shakings.

Vigils. Watchings and Wakings.

Viscidity. Clamminess or gluiness.

Vivifying. Enlivening.

Vitrifying. Making to grow hard and transparent like Glass.

Vis vitæ. Vital Faculty or Power.

Vinculum. A Bond or tie.

Volatile. Apt to evaporate.

Unctuous. Fat or oily.

Vulnerary. A Medicine good for Wounds.

Urinary. Belonging to Urine.

Vehicle. What a Medicine is mixed with, to convey it through the Body.



Errata Corrigenda.

Page.	Line.	
17.	22.	<i>read</i> , alimentary.
25.	17.	<i>r.</i> neutral.
37.	19.	<i>r.</i> convulsions.
61.	28.	<i>r.</i> it is accounted.
75.	6.	<i>r.</i> concave mirroure.
78.	27.	<i>r.</i> convertible.
<i>ibid.</i>	29.	<i>r.</i> incorruptible.
81.	13.	<i>r.</i> attributes.
86.	17.	<i>r.</i> is in.
88.	39 and 40.	<i>r.</i> atoms.
90.	21.	<i>r.</i> as the distance.
94.	10.	<i>r.</i> phænomenon.
101.	6.	<i>r.</i> seem.
105.	32.	<i>r.</i> mundane.
106.	20.	<i>r.</i> or alike.
107.	2.	<i>r.</i> analogy.
115.	9.	<i>r.</i> ascribed.
<i>ibid.</i>	19.	<i>r.</i> Locrensis.
116.	6.	<i>r.</i> he himself.
121.	38.	<i>r.</i> perhaps thought of.
122.	3 and 4.	<i>r.</i> philosophy.
124.	34.	<i>r.</i> τὸ ὄν.
128.	9.	<i>dele</i> see.
<i>ibid.</i>	34.	<i>r.</i> ἐντελεχείαι.
134.	17.	<i>r.</i> a choir.
136.	14.	<i>r.</i> depths.
138.	9.	<i>r.</i> Synonymous.
145.	25.	<i>r.</i> consistently.

In the Letter to T. P. after the Word, Weaker, at the end of the second Section, page 4. insert the following Passage.—It is to be noted, that if several Gallons are made at once in the same Vessel, you must add five or six Minutes stirring for every Gallon. Thus two Gallons of Water, and two Quarts of Tar require ten or twelve Minutes stirring. In page 13th, of the Letter, Line 26, after the Words other Maladies, insert what follows.—Note, that for Agues it should be drank warm, and often, in small Glasses, both in and out of the fit, and continued for several Days to prevent a Relapse.









